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HOPE — HOSPITAL SHIP ABOVE OR AN AMERICAN SPY SHIP BELOW?

For several weeks prior to her arrival, there had been an unprecedented build-up by all the pro-West newspapers to tell the people of this country that the American hospital ship *HOPE*, was at long last the only hope for our suffering patients. But, no sooner the *HOPE* docked in the Colombo harbour than everyone and everything associated with the vessel began to appear somewhat suspicious. It all began when a reporter of a leftist newspaper wished to see for himself the lower decks and speak to the workers. Permission was refused him for some strange and inexplicable reasons. The *HOPE*'s authorities had apparently forgotten that it is a customary practice that when a ship is thrown open to the public and the press they are permitted to see every part of the vessel. But, in the case of *HOPE*, though pressmen were invited, they were debarred from seeing the lower decks. Why was this not allowed in the question that pressmen in all the daily newspapers are asking themselves.

The *HOPE*, we take it, is not a spy ship like the now infamous *Pueblo* or an outfit of the US Seventh Fleet, but only a ship of mercy. But, what has made the *HOPE*, which is a gift of the American people to the Ceylonese patients suspect seems to be based on two factors. One is that it is alleged that the ship is an outfit of an unknown secret agency in the United States. In an article we publish elsewhere in this issue a Special Correspondent has exposed the alleged sinister doings of the *HOPE* in Guinea which resulted in the Guinean authorities taking precautionary measures to safeguard the country against any danger stemming from the ship's crew. The other fact is that the *HOPE*'s medical personnel are said to be dubious specialists and only capable of treating ordinary diseases. In a book entitled "**A Ship Called Hope**" by William B. Walsh, M.D. which, we ourselves have read, in the Glossary of Diseases mentioned in it we find only nine diseases mentioned with an explanatory note against them. The diseases are cancer,

There will be no issue of *Tribune* on May 12, owing to the number of holidays which fall next week. *Tribune* will be published as usual on May 19. We wish our readers, advertisers and well wishers a Very Happy Wesak.

diabetes, hookworm, leprosy, malaria, polio, tetanus, tuberculosis and tumor.

It is unfortunate that anything that comes from the United States, be it the Peace Corps or the *HOPE*, should be suspect. Sooner or later people come to know that American gifts to the underdeveloped countries are part and parcel of some sinister agency which is always on the prowl to subvert a country's independence and sovereignty, to topple constitutionally elected governments and to liquidate political leaders not to its liking. The Central Intelligence Agency has earned a notoriety for such doings throughout the world.

It is to be hoped that during the ten months' stay *HOPE* and her medical missionaries will leave the internal affairs of this country severely alone and provide medical aid to our suffering patients and contribute training to our medical personnel.

Which is Winning?

Socialism or Capitalism ?

by Alexei Rumyantsev

IT IS fifty years since the socialist revolution won its first victory. But that victory took place in what had been tsarist Russia, a country whose economic development was pretty poor, compared with the advanced capitalist countries. In 1913, Russia accounted for not much more than four per cent of the world's industrial output, and by 1921 the First World War, civil war and intervention had reduced that share to one per cent.

Contrasting our country with the United States, we find the USA was producing 60 times our industrial output, 260 times as much steel, 300 times as much iron. 75-80 times as much coal and oil, and 30-35 times as much food, textiles and footwear. We were desperately poor. What is more, we not only started at this beggarly level; we were economically almost completely isolated. It took us eight years to regain even the prewar 1913 level. Yet in another eight years, by 1937, our industry came first in Europe and second in the world.

The Second World War and its devastation held things up; but the socialist countries which emerged from the war built up their economies fast. The share of the USSR in world industrial output in 1920, with more than eight per cent of the world's population, was one per cent. In 1966, when the socialist countries totalled 35 per cent of the world's population, their share of world industrial output had reached 38 per cent. Today the Soviet gross national product and national income are 62 per cent of the USA's. Our industrial output is over 65 per cent of the USA's, and our agricultural output about 90 per cent. In many major lines the Soviet Union already has a greater output than the United States.

AMONG them are iron ore, cement, timber, coal, coke, machine tools, combine harvesters, woollen textiles, butter, milk and fish. With many others, including steel, rolling stock, oil tractors, washing fertilisers, cotton textiles and vegetable oils, we are rapidly catching up. There are certain features which stand us in good stead in competition with USA; first and foremost, that the USSR now possesses a mighty and constantly foundation for socialism. From 1950 till now our industrial output has been growing 2.4 times as fast as the USA's, three times as fast as Britain's twice as fast as France's and $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as fast as Western Germany's. Capital investment in our national economy grows all the time and, in general scope has now reached 90 per cent of the USA's. We have topped the American level for productive capital investment in industry, building, agriculture and rail transport.

THIS GIVES us the possibility of extending our material production at a high rate and stepping up technological progress, which depends, naturally, on our fixed productive assets. These assets increased nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ times over from 1940 to 1966. In industry they grew 7.8 times over. This is a growth rate more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as fast as the USA's, and of industrial assets about four times as fast. With steadily growing productive the Soviet Union now has all it needs to devote an ever bigger share of the increase in national income to living standards.

From 1913 to 1966, real incomes of Soviet workers increased 6.6 times over. This figure takes into account pensions, grants, free schooling and medical services and other state aid, and the wiping out of unemployment. The real incomes of farm workers after taxes and deductions and with similar allow-

ances, have risen $8\frac{1}{2}$ times over. There is, of course, a fundamental difference in the concept of average living standards between the USA and the USSR. Even in the best years, the USA has millions unemployed. We have none. In the years 1962-66, the totally unemployed numbered 3,600,000 in the USA — nearly five per cent of the total labour force.

Add people in seasonal and other intermittent employment, and you can say unemployment in America affects tens of millions. Admittedly, we still lag behind the USA in average living standards; but we have been raising them faster and in much harder conditions. Henceforth, we shall be advancing even faster, and we have good grounds for believing that it will not be long before we have bridged the gap.



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Headlines of the Week

THURSDAY, April 25 — The *Sun*, which published the full text of the draft District Councils Bill said that the Councils would be vested with sweeping powers, including the right to formulate land and other development schemes. The same paper said that the All Ceylon Tamil Congress had decided to quit the National Government if the DC Bill was presented in Parliament. The Minister of Labour and Employment, Mr. M. H. Mohamed, has come out strongly against a charge by some trade unions that the action of employees to deploy their non-striking labour force during a strike in positions and occupations they did not previously hold constituted blacklegging. President Johnson said US officials have been in touch with Hanoi representatives for two days and another meeting would be held today. Britain's House of Commons passed the Race Relations Bill by 313 votes to 209.

FRIDAY, April 26 — A resolution expelling the MP for Kays, Mr. V. Navaratnam, from the Federal Party was passed unanimously at a meeting of the General Council of the Party held yesterday. The Mexican Police have arrested a bearded American hitchhiker as suspect in connection with the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King.

SATURDAY, April 27 — At a reception accorded to him in Jaffna the Deputy Speaker, Mr. M. Sivathamparam, said that a new political situation was developing in the South and alliances between various political groups were in the offing to crush the Tamils and warned them to be vigilant and prepared to face any situation. Complaints have been filed against several beef stall holders by the Colombo Municipal Council alleging that they kept their stalls closed for more than 48 hours and did not sell beef. The Secretary to the Treasury has directed that expenditure in the next financial year should be minimised. President Johnson accepted the resignation of Mr. Arthur Goldberg as US Ambassador to the United Nations and named former Under Secretary of State Mr. George Ball to succeed him. Ten thousand dockers stopped work in London and marched on Parliament in protest against coloured immigration.

SUNDAY, April 28 — In a May Day message the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake has stated "In order to achieve self-sufficiency in essential requirements and thus conserve the much needed foreign exchange for development, I require the wholehearted support of the peasants, working classes and clerical grades. The acting Deputy Commissioner of Labour told the *Observer* that for last year alone one thousand and twenty seven persons were grievously wounded while twenty non workers lost their lives due to the callous-

ness of the employers. More than five hundred people are expected to participate in massive marches in New York and other American cities in protest against the Vietnam war and racial discrimination. The Israeli Defence Minister has warned Jordan against continuing assistance to Arab guerilla fighters. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey announced his entry into the Democratic Party nomination stakes for the US Presidential elections. East Germany's refusal to provide the West Berlin mayor access through their country into West Germany has been condemned by the three Western allies — America, Britain and France.

MONDAY, April 29 — A proposal to set up a Handicrafts Development Corporation with the twin objectives of granting financial and technical assistance to local craftsmen and pushing their products in foreign markets is now before the Government. The Ven. Amunugama Rajaguru Sri Vipassi Mahanayake of Malwatte said that he was opposed to the proposed District Councils Bill. North Vietnam has reiterated its demand that preliminary Vietnam peace talks must be held in either Warsaw or Phnom Penh.

TUESDAY, April 30 — The general membership of the Ceylon Mercantile Union yesterday decided by a majority vote to call its thirty-day old strike and to return to work on May 2. A Protocol to the Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement of February 25, 1958, was signed yesterday. The Government has approved a proposal of the Minister of Education that all teachers in private schools be entitled to pension rights with retrospective effect from 1960. The Head of the Investigation Department of Prague's Police Force committed suicide. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey said that the US and North Vietnam would be able to break the deadlock over the site for preliminary Vietnam peace talks if the American people remained patient.

WEDNESDAY, May 1 — The Government has decided as a May Day gift to its employees to rectify the salary anomalies with effect from today. Ceylon's cricket tour of England has been cancelled. The National Government, the Coalition and other parties held May Day rallies. The International Reserve of the Central Bank declined by Rs. 1.3 million to Rs. 158.7 million at the end of February. The Government has turned down a request made by the CWE to increase prices of dried chillies, coriander, cummin seed and all other subsidiary foodstuffs now imported by the CWE. Russia paraded its massive rockets on May Day in Moscow. The South Vietnamese President said that the Government would never talk peace with the National Liberation Front. Indonesia has offered the United States a ship on which to hold peace talks in the Gulf

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COMMENT ON CURRENT AFFAIRS.

● **HANOI AND WASHINGTON : US intransigence**

Hanoi has once again reiterated its call to the United States to agree to Phom Penh or Warsaw as the site for the preliminary peace talks on the Vietnam war. Up to now Hanoi has refused to participate in talks of any kind in any of the capitals, including Colombo, named by the United States. It will be remembered that on many occasions in the past before contacts took place between Hanoi and Washington, President Johnson had declared in no uncertain terms that the United States Government would be willing to go anywhere any time to talk peace. Senator Robert Kennedy said a few weeks ago that if the United States had offered to go anywhere any time it should keep its pledge. The United States has up to now contended that the place of the peace talks which would be acceptable to her should include adequate communications, accessibility to the Western allies and psychological neutrality to either side. Hanoi's position is that she is not represented in the fourteen out of the fifteen capitals named by the United States. Last week the US Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, Mr. William P. Bundy, rejected the two sites named by Hanoi for the peace contacts. He said that the United States had made it quite clear that they did not regard Phom Penh or Warsaw as suitable for the kind of contact clearly envisaged by both sides and added "American objection to Warsaw as lack of an impartial atmosphere" and cited Polish military aid to North Vietnam as an indication of that nation's partisanship in the war. Whatever Washington might now say, world opinion is that Hanoi is clearly justified in rejecting the sites offered by the United States; because of the fact that North Vietnam is not represented in the fourteen of the fifteen capitals named by the United States, and also for the reason that President Johnson had declared America's readiness to send its representatives to any forum. It should be noted that the United States is adequately represented both in Phom Penh and in Warsaw. After all, the first few meetings between Washington and Hanoi will only be of a preliminary nature to establish ground that will be conducive to the actual peace settlement. Unless Washington relents people will begin to think that America is not interested in bringing peace in Vietnam.

● **PM'S MAY DAY MESSAGE : timely**

In his May Day message to the people the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake called for the whole-hearted support of the peasants, working classes and clerical grades in order to achieve self-sufficiency in essential requirements and thus conserve foreign exchange for development. He emphasised the need to accelerate

the pace of development and stated that the national problems would only be solved by pursuing a far-reaching development programme. From the time the National Government assumed office the Prime Minister has been directing all his energies to make national development a success, and it must be said to his credit that he has been able to harness the services of the people to contribute their share towards it. But, it may well be asked how many of his Cabinet colleagues have contributed their share towards national development. In point of fact, not a few Ministers have been so remiss in their duties and responsibilities that the Prime Minister in addition to his onerous duties, had been compelled to look after their work and direct operations in the fields. What of the officialdom? Too often in the past he had found that officials in charge of food production and works connected with it showed a callous indifference to their work, and that production targets were not being hit according to schedule. It was only a couple of weeks ago when he toured the Galoya Valley that he detected fifty five thousand acre feet of water which, if utilised, would have brought more land under the plough was going to waste because no channel cutting had been done, and at a special meeting summoned he had to point out that this had to be done. In his earlier visits to food production areas the Prime Minister had found that land had been cleared but no irrigation facilities had been provided. If the Government expects the people to co-operate with it in the task of national development, Ministers and officialdom must attend to their duties and responsibilities.

● **FLOOR PRICE FOR TEA : practical difficulties**

The Chairman of the Planters' Association, Mr. Bertie Warasavitarn's efforts to rope in all the tea producing countries to agree to a floor price for tea to prevent buyers abroad fixing prices for tea is certainly a very welcome move. It seems to be the only way out to ensure a fair price for tea which is still the most popular beverage in many parts of the world. How far the Chairman will be able to succeed in roping the tea producing countries to agree to a floor price has still to be seen. Informed sources, however, do not appear to be optimistic that the task will be an easy one, and reports would seem to indicate that the tea producing countries in Africa are not likely to join Ceylon because they are not interested in restricting production as their's is a fast developing market. These sources think that unless it is internationally backed, it will never be a success and they have cited the case of coffee. Brazil succeeded in its floor price for coffee because it was backed by an international agreement to reduce production. Whatever may be the obstacles, it is certainly well worth the effort to persuade the tea producing countries to agree to a floor price; because Ceylon's economic well being largely rests on obtaining a fair and realistic price for tea. This country easily could do away with foreign aid altogether if the West offered fair prices, but all its appeals to the traditional buyers have so far fallen on deaf ears.

Freedom Movements

In Modern Asia

by Professor John Gallagher

In this brief article Professor John Gallagher of Trinity College, Cambridge, discuss the need for rewriting of history of the Freedom Movements of Asia. It cannot be done without re-thinking the problem in terms of Asian experience, Asian social systems and Asian cultural patterns.

AT the Asian History Congress held in Delhi—the first of its kind to be held, anywhere—one theme was heard over and over again; speaker after speaker emphasised the need for the historians of Asia to break away from the methods and outlooks which have been taken over lock, stock and barrel from western scholars.

Not that anyone was decrying the great work that western historians have done in the study of Asian history. Indeed, all of us have to stand on the shoulders of these men. But just because this hoists us higher from the ground, it enables us to scan further afield. Now what can we see from this height? A great many changes in the contours of history. Let me mention one of them. It has to do with the history of the Freedom Movements throughout modern Asia.

Round about 1900 most of South and South-East Asia was ruled by European overlords. It was true that in east China, and in west, the Arab countries were free from white rule—but this was only on paper and only on sufferance, because western imperialism was already draining the power out of Peking and Constantinople. Much of the

continent then, had collapsed into colonialism; and the parts which had not looked as though were going the same way. Yet half a century later, all this had changed. Now Asia consisted of independent states, and the overlords had departed; while the only traces of the system were such places as Macao, West Iran and Goa — fossils from an earlier age, castaways morooned by the tides of history.

How had these massive changes come about? Of course, we all think we know the answer; because of the rise of Asian nationalism. But nationalism is a glib and slippery concept, and we must be careful how we handle it.

There was a great deal of nationalism about European politics in the nineteenth century, when Germans and Italians, Irishmen and Poles were demanding their independence. Historians have worked hard to chart the rise, the growth of the struggles, the triumph of these movements. They have talked of a new middle class, produced by economic change and the unifying of the market, intent on self-government, united by common ties of the lower orders, with whom they stood shoulder to shoulder on the barricades, to seize by bullets an independence they could not achieve by ballots. On the whole, it is a convincing analysis; so convincing that the historians of Asia have been tempted to apply it to the Freedom Movements here.

BUT is it worth exporting, this notion from the Europe of the nineteenth century into the Asian of the twentieth? Or would the Asians be well advised to apply import controls to it? Now obviously we must not try to answer this question in terms of cant or sentiment or prejudice. Let us deal with it by looking at some facts about modern Asian nationalism. And while we are about it, let us by no means restrict ourselves to

looking at the Indian case alone—for that would be to fall into the same error of self-centredness of which the European historians are so rightly accused. Instead of that, let us look at Asian Freedom Movements in general. The results may be surprising.

They are surprising because these movements have so much in common. One and all, the modern political movements of Asia seem to have passed through the same phases, although on different time tables. The first of these phases came when Asians were exposed to the full blast of Western influence. It is worth remembering that the conflict between traditional values and modernising impulses is not new; on the contrary, the Arabs, Chinese, the Indians, the people of South-East Asia were already acquainted with it by the nineteenth century, and with the lacerations and anxieties which it brings. Very often, the first reaction of their intellectual leaders was to welcome the coming of this new nationalism and these new techniques.

To Ram Mohun Roy in India, to the devotees of French literature in Lebanon and Indo-China and Syria, to the reforming civil servants in China, to the town dwellers in Indonesia, the ideas and the gadgets of the West were at first fascinating. They took to European literature as early as they put on European dress (although in both cases they thought it prudent to shelter their women from this new look). And they strove to modernise Islam and Hinduism and Confucianism as earnestly as they studied Western economics.

But in every case this initial enthusiasm for the new learning provoked a sharp reaction in favour of the old. Obviously, there were great risks in these novelties. Flirting with the values of the West might be exciting; but what if it led to a divorce from the values of the East?

And so the traditionalists attacked all this indiscriminate, borrowing from abroad. The Afghani insisted that the essence of Islam had to be protected against syathetic religion; in India the Arya Samaj, in Indonesia the Darkhat-Islam, in China the Confucian scholars all stressed the unique virtue of their native creeds not as symbolising their difference from the crimes and follies of the white man. The phase of flirtation was drawing to a close. The phase of violent quarrelling was about to begin.

Now was the point when the nationalist movements in all these countries began to be important. Previously, they had tended to consist of small clubs of well-to-do lawyers, or of lawyers who wanted to be well-to-do. But the emergence of a group which spurned western values but mastered western organisation and method gave these movements a weight and a depth which had been beyond their powers hitherto. By asserting the primacy of native values, by claiming that the native religion was in danger, by appealing to the native past against the foreign present, the leaders of these movements now grouped successfully for mass support. Deeper and deeper levels of society could now be enlisted in the struggle.

Young men from the mofussil or the backlands could now be jerked out of apathy and hustled into hartals or taken out in processions. And as time went by, the movements were to win over the peasantry, as the new agitators told them that indebtedness in the Punjab or sharecropping in Indo-China or landlessness in Java were not inevitable and were not unchangeable. Once these freedom movements succeeded in getting down to the grass roots, then foreign rule was doomed. Any imperialism must depend on the collaboration of its most intelligent subjects or on the neutrality of the remainder. But this time Government House could hope neither for the help of the one nor for the apathy of the other. It only re-

mained for the foreign rulers to pack their bags and to set off for the airport.

EVERYONE knows all this, but it is the implications which are important. Come to think of it, how have I been analysing these movements? Clearly not in terms of some middle class produced by a unified market. On the contrary, the argument has been developed around two groups, the Westernised and the traditionalists. Who are these people? They were intellectuals and often they belonged to notable and affluent families. To borrow a word from the sociologists, they were the elite that is the group which in any society enjoys positions of leadership and esteem (or which thinks it ought to be enjoying them).

These Asian elites had been downgraded by the coming of European dominance. But this dominance offered new opportunities for those of them who could learn the new techniques, for those of them in other words, who were the most adaptable. Here was their chance to come up again. They grasped at it — in some countries more firmly than in others. In the process they quarrelled among themselves, some wanted a total westernisation, others wanted the know-how without the neurosis.

In the event, it was usually the more traditionally minded who won; far more their opponents, they had the slogans and the platform which could appeal to a mass audience. But where the traditional elite was not so strong, then the westernising impulse counted for more among the nationalist leaders and they tilted the movement in the direction of Marxism. If China has become a Communist state whereas India has not this is merely another way of saying that the Indian traditional elite has proved stronger and more adaptable than the Chinese traditional elite. If India has not repudiated her own continuity and her own civilisation, this is largely because of the staying power of her leadership groups.

BUT THAT is by the way... The point to notice is this. Wherever we may hunt for the forces behind these nationalist movement, whether among discontented peasants or religious revivalists or unemployed intellectuals, it is plain where we are not going to find the driving power. It will not come from a middle class of the European pattern, a class formed by economic growth and defined by economic function. In China such a class has never existed anyway.

In India and Indonesia the movements may have been headed by professional men, but the professions had been formed by colonial governments for their own conveniences of some industrial revolution. Colonies do not have industrial revolutions. But if we cannot root these movements in middle class political agitation, then we shall have to deny that they belong to the same category as the nationalist movements in Europe. Therefore, we shall have to consider them as separate fields of study and work out new techniques to investigate them.

And this brings me back to my starting point. Most of the history of these movements in Asia has not been written like this. It has been written on the assumption that they were structurally identical with the movements in Europe during the previous century. We have been thinking about the wrong revolutions in the wrong places and the wrong times. So there is nothing for it but to undertake a bold rewriting of the history of the Freedom Movements of Asia. It will not be done by aping the methods of European historiography. It must not be done by lazily borrowing the concepts of Marxism, for there is no doctrine more rooted in a European centred view. It cannot be done without rethinking the problem in terms of Asian experience, Asian social systems, Asian culture patterns. Here is a large and vital task.

Science

Probe Into Earth's Early History

IN THEIR effort to know more about the earth's early history, scientists working in different disciplines have been investigating diverse sources. Geologists, biologists, archaeologists and astrophysicists have thus collected a huge mass of data but have so far failed to evolve a generally accepted theory. In fact, the data collected in recent years have, while throwing new light on some aspect of the vast problem, only added to the controversies. No scientist is yet confident of piecing together a complete picture of the early history of the earth.

Two groups of scientists, one in the USA and the other in Belgium, however, feel that their investigations currently being carried out in a new field, may fill some of the vital gaps. They are looking for tell-tale evidence concerning evolution of the earth and its environments in the thick Antarctic ice cap, which must have trapped clues about 2,00,000 years of history.

The scientists feel confident that the polar ice samples will furnish data on (1) annual snowfall in the Antarctic for the past 2,00,000 years plus clues to seasonal changes in temperature; (2) the amount and the rate of meteor particles bombarding the earth through the hole in the magnetic field at the South Pole; (3) physical and chemical nature of the ice and trapped material; (4) the make-up of the earth's atmosphere in ancient times, as evidenced by air trapped in the ice.

FOR scientists say, the great ice cap of Antarctica, in places three miles thick, is a veritable store-house of the earth's history in the most dependable chronological order. Preserved within it, besides samples of the atmosphere throughout the period, is a record of varying climate, including possible hints to the timing and cause of the ice ages together with layers of ash

or dust laid down by cataclysms, volcanic and otherwise. It has been estimated that in Antarctica snow accumulates so slowly that 25 years of weather history is packed in just six feet of hard ice. Besides, since ice is a poor conductor of heat, each layer of it tends to remain at the mean annual temperature of the climate during which it was laid down. Studies based on these observations have indicated that since the sixth century A.D., the global climate had warmed up slowly but steadily by a total of 1.5 degrees F.

In order to study climate and other characteristics vertically, through the Antarctic ice pack from top to bottom, US engineers have been boring a hole, with a specially designed drill rig at Byrd Station (500 miles from the South Pole) since November 1966. Early last month this rig penetrated 7,111 feet of ice beneath the station and hit the rock bottom. (The special type of rig had been developed over a 10-year period and tested at Camp Century in Greenland where in July 1966 it had penetrated 12 feet into the rocky debris at a depth of 4,500 feet.)

Detailed study of the vertical will have to await the development of a device that can be lowered down the deep hole; but preliminary results are promising enough. For instance, two layers of volcanic ash have been found in the hole at depths of 4,370 and 4,627 feet. They are believed to have been deposited between 10 and 14 thousand years ago, either by a local eruption or some global catastrophe evidence of which has not been found otherwise.

THE NEW device to be lowered into the hole, when developed, is expected to extract enough carbon dioxide at successive depths through radioactive carbon dating method, the age of the ice at each level. Such a chronological mapping is necessary to resolve a wide

range of mysteries including the question of whether or not ice ages in the southern hemisphere coincided with those of the north. It is hoped the same technique can also be used within the Greenland ice sheet to sample lead levels in the atmosphere of past centuries, indicative of the rise and fall of ancient smelting industries. A dramatic discovery from certain ice excavations in Greenland points to the possibility.

The superintendent was guided in his work of prospecting by his knowledge of the signs and properties of the mineral ores. He had to pay particular attention to the depth of colour, weight, smell, taste, oiliness, adhesiveness, power of amalgamating with particular metals and several other mechanical and chemical properties of the ores, in order to ascertain the nature and richness of a mine. We find in the Arthasastra the properties of several metals classified, and the large number and variety of them necessarily lead one to the conclusion that the subject reached a stage far above the rudimentary aid and the persons who devoted their attention to it possessed no small power of discrimination. It says that the silver ores are those smelling of raw-meat and do not split and emit much foam and smoke. Similarly we find mentioned the properties of the ores of gold, float-gold, bitumen, copper, lead, tin, iron-etc. It is apparent from this that the classification is an elaborate one and the subject in Chandra Gupta's time reached an advanced stage.

When the superintendent discovered a new line, he intimated to the government, stating at the same time the nature of its contents. The government had to decide whether it would work the mine directly or lease it out to private persons. It was only in the case of those mines that required a large outlay to be exploited that the government leased them out.

THE purification of the ores during the actual exploitation of the mines is an interesting study. The

metals were purified by treating them with ingredients most of which were organic. These ingredients are enumerated as urine, alkalies, cow's bile, urine and drug of buffalo, ass etc. Again metals were made permanently or temporarily malleable by chemically treating them with several ingredients such as ashes, honey, sheep's milk, clarified butter, powder of cow's teeth and horn etc. The passage bearing on this point asserts that even if a metal splits into a hundred thousand parts it can be rendered malleable by the prescribed methods. These methods, however, look to us novel and peculiar and are quite different from what a metallurgist of the present day would use. But nevertheless the fact remains that they were of service in their day and our ignorance of details about them is admittedly a great loss to the modern world.

After the metals had been purified, the different superintendents who looked after the manufacture of articles from different metals took charge of them. There were several

such superintendents. There was a superintendent of gold for manufacturing ornaments from gold; a superintendent of the inferior metals such as copper, lead, tin, bell-metal to manufacture commodities from them; a superintendent of the armoury, one of whose duties was to look after the manufacture of metal weapons; a superintendent of the mint for minting coins from gold, silver, copper etc; a superintendent of the treasury, a principal duty of whom was to look after the formation of ornaments of precious stones such as necklaces, bracelets etc. Commerce in the manufactured metal articles was in the hands of the government. There was a separate superintendent to look after and regulate commerce in salt.

There were separate regulations for the different departments of the superintendents. There were also different kinds of rates that were levied from the mines. It is also laid down that the punishment for Brahman violating mining regulations was that, though he must not be

tortured in any case, his property may be confiscated or he may be condemned to the mines. This resembles the punishment inflicted in Rome in the olden days on criminals for an offence of the grosser sort.

During a analysis of air trapped in successive layers of ice in both Greenland and Antarctica, for instance, Dr. Claire C. Patterson of the California Institute of Technology observed that the lead content of the atmosphere had increased sharply since the introduction of leaded gasoline as automobile fuel. Explaining the significance of his observations Dr. Patterson said recently that ice excavated at depths of 150 feet at Camp Century in Greenland has shown that from 1750 until about 1940 the lead content rose from 10 micrograms (millionths of a gram) per ton to about 70 micrograms. After 1940 there was a sharp rise to 200 micrograms in a little more than a decade. This he considered an ominous trend since lead even in very small quantity was highly poisonous.

The Belgian group of scientists hope to utilise ice samples from the Antarctic Plateau Station (11,890 feet above sea level) to determine the content and rate of fall of microscopic dust particles from space. The team under glaciologist Dr. Edgard E. Picciotto of the University of Brussels is shipping four tons of ice from this "cleanest spot on the earth" to Belgium in special refrigerated containers so that there is absolutely no contamination. The sample when subjected to radiation and chemical tests to analyse the extra-terrestrial matter trapped in it is expected to throw some light on the evolution of the earth and the solar system. It is pointed out, for instance, that little is known about the physical and chemical properties of the dust particles that swirl in great clouds throughout the solar system. There is also no correct estimate of their rate of fall to the earth. Dr. Picciotto's preliminary calculation suggests that 100,000 tons of this dust might be falling to the earth annually.



Reindeer - breeders listening to the regular programme for those who are in the tundra and the taiga

Gift of The American People

Hope's Doings In Guinea

by A. Special Correspondent

THE American hospital ship *Hope* has called in the sea-port of Colombo. The ship with a displacement of 15,000 tons was built in 1960 to the order of the U.S. Navy and later converted into a civil floating 230-bed hospital to pay regular visits to the developing nations as "a gift of the American people". According to advertisements, the ship has a few out-patients' departments, laboratories, a large medical library, a film and picture library. In ports of call the ship's medical personnel set up hospital dispensaries and out-patients' centres and also send mobile groups to work inside the country. Everything looks as it should be with this type of ships. Even the appearance, clean and freshly painted, is very impressive indeed, but, unlike the notorious *Pueblo*, which cruised in territorial waters of other states without permission to do so, Americans make arrangements with corresponding governments well in advance on the time and duration of the *Hope's* stay in this or that port.

However, sooner or later the cat is let out of the bag. Since the time the *Hope* was declared "a property of the American people", she has anchored in Indonesia, South Vietnam, Guinea, Peru, Ecuador, Nicaragua, bringing in its wake a bad reputation like a comet's tail. The behaviour of the crew of this "gift of the American people" was most outrageous in Guinea, of which we were told by our friends from the local WHO's affiliate in New-Delhi.

Guinea's leaders were glad to allow the American hospital ship to call in, in the hope that the *Hope's* stay will make it possible to improve the skill of the country's

medical personnel and purchase in the United States modern medical equipment for Guinean hospitals. This was exactly what President Sekou Toure said during his visit to the largest state-owned hospital *Donka* in Conakry in June 1964. However, two reasons made Guinea's leaders change their favourable attitude to the American visitors.

The first doubt in the sincerity and good-faith of U.S. medical missionaries was aroused by an American called Lowerence Martin who was staying in Conakry as an AID representative and was in charge of preparing for the reception of the *Hope* in Conakry. Under this pretext, he began to visit very frequently the *Donka* hospital to see its imported equipment. After his visits, the Russian and Czech-made electronic and physical-therapy equipment, which previously worked faultlessly, suddenly began to break down, while some other instruments, as it turned out later, were put out of order. The investigation showed that this was clearly the result of wrecking—the equipment was splashed with some sort of acid. Enraged Mr. Conte, director of the *Donka* hospital, called in the press and said his hospital had been subjected to deliberate sabotage. As soon as Martin was forbidden to visit the hospital, the equipment began to function normally.

In addition, reports were sent by the Guinea embassy in Washington saying that the *Hope's* activities in foreign ports looked suspicious, that her crew was made up of people unknown in medical circles and incompetent in the field in which they claimed to be "experts", that these 'experts' contacted Corpsmen everywhere, although this was not required by medical aid they were supported to provide, and finally that they tried to collect intelligence.

As a result, when the *Hope* called in Conakry on October 15, 1964, Guinea's authorities did not show the usual hospitality.

Police were stationed in the port, at the ship's ladder and on the deck, while the crew was forbidden to leave the ship during forty eight hours.

LATER Guinea's administration allowed the crew to fulfil its duties, having taken some security measures in advance. For instance, the Americans were not allowed to visit local institutions without Guinea's officials. The Minister of Health, Mr. Abdourahman, convened a special meeting of Guinea and foreign doctors working on contracts and asked them to be very cautious in their conversations with the *Hope's* experts, saying that under no circumstances should they disclose to them the state of health service in the country. Guinea's leaders firmly turned down the American proposal to send to various parts of the Republic the ship's specialists "to identify T.B. afflicted areas". The American intention to invite to Conakry doctors from the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Mali, Liberia and Upper Volta, "to improve their qualifications" was also nipped in the bud.

The promise to improve the level of medical service in Guinea made by the *Hope's* specialists proved to be a bluff, as should have been expected. The Americans neither hospitalized nor provided dispensary aid to the Guineans, who requested such aid. The hospital was actually vacant, with only a few beds taken by "advertisement patients", whom the *Hope's* personnel selected in Guinean hospitals when they were absolutely confident that the patients would recover and by those in whom the Americans were specially interested. They were used as guinea-pigs for testing new drugs and collecting the material required for scientific research, which resulted in a high death rate among this category of patients, particularly, children. Under various pretexts the American surgeons refused to perform even ordinary operations, while gynaecologists would avoid treating sterile women.

All this made Guinea's authorities believe that American specialists were far from being interested in providing medical aid: rather they set themselves the task of studying the diseases characteristic of the country, their origin and forms of spreading. Similar functions are more familiar to military research institutes engaged in preparing means of biological warfare rather than to a hospital. And if one is to take into account the fact that not only then but even now it is not known from which funds the maintenance of the *Hope* and her crew is financed, since in the United States no voluntary subscription has ever been made to subsidize the *Hope's* voyages, the Guinea's authorities have one more reason to suspect this "hospital" ship of maintaining ties with the U.S. military establishment.

If in the field of health service the hopes for the *Hope* proved futile, the citizens of Conakry were nevertheless "lucky": they received a rather vivid impression of the American way of life.

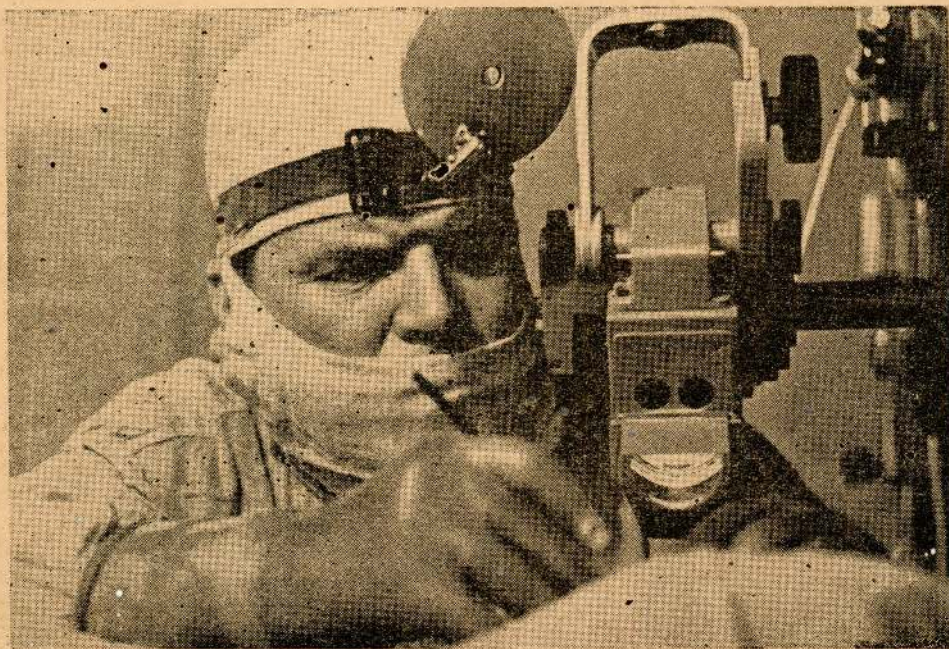
DURING the nine months of their stay in Guinea's capital the officers and sailors, the regular medical personnel and specialists would roam the streets in small and large groups, treat the Guineans in a provocative manner, accost and insult them without apparent reason whatsoever, mock the national costume and customs, scoff at religious rituals. At the city's popular beach members of the crew would start drunken orgies and rows. The Eldorado and Anex bars, most frequented by the Americans, were often turned into ruins and the waiters cruelly beaten up because they "lacked respect for Americans".

American sailors were most notorious. In order to somehow isolate them from the citizens, the Conakry authorities opened for them a bar in the port itself, but soon came to realize that it turned into an abode of alcoholics, prostitutes and homosexuals. The *Hope's* sailors and specialists were freely engaged in speculation and paid in forged money for valuable

souvenirs whenever the opportunity presented itself.

The patient and correct Conakry administration was obliged to take disciplinary measures. It banned the *Hope's* personnel from riding bicycles in the city half naked, drinking in cinema-houses and other public places, taking local women to the ship. Seven members of the crew were imprisoned for currency speculation and two were expelled from the country. As a result of persistent appeals by Guinea's authorities to the U.S. ambassador the *Hope* left Gonakry on August 15, 1965. But nobody knows the damage caused to the people by this "gift" which took so long a time to get rid of.

And now two years and eight months later the *Hope* has anchored in our capital. The port police will have to do quite a job, so long as the Pentagon's envoy stays in Colombo.



Professor Mikhail Zagor'kikh, Doctor of Medicine, at an operation.

THE BORDERLAND — by C. V. VELUPILLAI

CHAPTER THREE

THE ELEGANT LADY

The Story So Far

The Beautiful Sundari lived alone in her estate bungalow in the hills. Her house was like a "beehive" and she, its Queen Bee. She treated the men who admired her with callous indifference. But she liked Amaradasa much against her wish. During April holidays Dr. Nayagam's young nephew, Ravi, came to spend a few days with her. Her conduct towards the youth roused in Amaradasa a feeling akin to jealousy. To find remedy for this he plunged into work. One afternoon Sundari called him to her bed room to help her shift a wardrobe. The few minutes with her made him lose his balance. But he abruptly turned away to save himself.

Amaradasa set up his dispensary in the respectable quarter of the town some three years ago. He began his practice with the zeal of a missionary to heal the sick and comfort the suffering. He was gentle and generous, always at the call of the needy and poor in their distress. This devoted service endeared him to all manner of people, and his name became a household word in the district.

Early in life Amaradasa realised the futility of a life of leisure and comfort and planned to live by his labours rather than thrive on the income of his family lands. He was by nature an artist, close to the grass and the twig and the little living things around him. Whatever he undertook to do, whether painting or administering to the sick, he breathed a bit of his life into it.

However, the recent disorder in his personal life gave him very little time to think and reflect on his work "to make it more meaningful." He merely carried on from day to day like a blindfolded donkey that moved round and round the well to manipulate the water machine. He often feared that the zest for true work had left him.

One afternoon he had allowed a crowd of people to wait for him.

"Have you all been waiting here for a long time?"

"No, Sir."

He went direct to the Consulting Room. The patients quietly walked in and took their seats. As he was about to call the first-patient in, he heard a car draw up at the entrance. Its door opened and banged and footsteps were heard in the Waiting Room. They came direct.

A young woman in her mid twenties, chic and elegant in Kandyan styled saree and jacket, stood before him. The well

Under Suharto

Indonesia Confronted
With Many Problems

by A Correspondent

THE RECENT fifth session of Indonesia's Provisional People's Consultative Assembly served to highlight developments, political and economic, in the 21 months since the Assembly's fourth session (June-July 1966), which gave General Suharto emergency powers and formalized the dissolution of the Communist Party and the ban on "the ideas or teachings of communism."

By thus consolidating the results of the Rightwing coup of September 30, 1965, the new regime cleared the way for implementation of its policies. Its chief objectives were formulated as being: the final eradication of Communism in Indonesia; the political consolidation of society on the basis of the "five principles" (belief in God, national consciousness, humanism, democracy, social justice); ending of the economic chaos in the country. In their pursuit of these aims the military rulers encountered the opposition of virtually-deposed President Sukarno and his supporters, on the one hand, and the ultra-Right, military and civilian, on the other.

The pro-Sukarno forces, concentrated chiefly in the Nationalist Party and supported by the population of Central and East Java, opposed large-scale investments of foreign capital, condemned the continuing suppression of the Left, and upheld the old Sukarno principles in the field of foreign policy.

The ultra-Right in the army centred around what is now known as the "Djokjakarta group" of generals, after the city where it emerged, last July, in organized form. This group called in a formal declaration for more drastic measures against the national-democratic forces and a tougher military dictatorship.

defined oval and olive of her face, her delicately proportioned figure and its poise was vaguely familiar to him. He might have seen her in a passing vehicle or in a moving crowd somewhere. He could not place her immediately. Who could she be, he wondered. For, people of this type seldom came to him for treatment.

"Mr. Amaradasa, please", she asked in a clear voice.

"Yes. Could I do anything for you?"

"I came to consult you."

There was a flicker of a smile on her face but he failed to notice it. "Please sit down for a moment. I'll attend to you in a little while." He offered her the best chair in the Waiting Room facing Sundari's window. The new-comer sat at this point of vantage from where she could see Amaradasa and Sundari's window.

He called in the patients. An old woman with a boy went in. She was like a broken down hut where life had lived its full span and was on its way out leaving desolation on its track. The boy was almost like brown paper, lean and transparent; his eyes were swollen and his head seemed too heavy for him to carry. He was very poorly clad; a dirty banian and a worn sarong covered his limbs. Amaradasa spoke to them softly with so much warmth and kindness. There was pity in his voice. It seemed to attract the lady patient and the others. He was not the mechanical medical man who dealt with human beings like a pair of broken shoes or old timber.

"Young man", he asked the boy, "Don't you go to school?"

"No, Sir."

"What do you do at home?"

"I am sick, Sir. I can't do any work."

"How long has he been ill, Ammay?"

"So long, Sir. I have lost count of time. He gets well and falls sick again. It's like that, Sir", said the old woman.

He questioned her closely and found that it was a case of malnutrition. He felt that the boy needed good food and a change of surroundings more than any drug. However, he gave him a few doses of "arista."

"Here, take this after meals and come here tomorrow evening."

The boy and the old woman left.

When the Kandyan lady's turn came Amaradasa called her. First she looked dejected; then she collected herself and went in.

"Please sit down."

The Djokjakarta group is supported by the followers of the Moslem Masjumi Party and the Right Socialist Party, both of which Sukarno disbanded, and by numerous other reactionary and pro-imperialist groups. These various elements are now beginning to band together. Reuter reported some weeks ago that "the top civilian leaders of Indonesia in the last decade" had met in Bandung to "review the state of the nation". Among the thirty men presented were ex-Vice-President Hatta, former Prime Minister and Masjumi Chairman Natsir, and another Masjumi leader, Prawiranegara. The two last named were released last year from prison, where they had been sent for their part in the armed anti-government rebellion staged with imperialist support in 1958.

On some points of policy, judging by foreign press reports, one-time Defence Minister and present Provincial Assembly chairman General Nasution does not see eye to eye with the Suharto Cabinet. Nasution is one of the most intransigent opponents of deposed President Sukarno, and his demand has been to have the ex-President put on trial. He has also urged holding general elections at an early date to provide a "democratic" basis for the "new order", whereas Suharto has declared that "the government will hold elections, but only provided the new order is guaranteed to win" and, evidently still uncertain as to that, has wanted to postpone the elections, scheduled for this July, for another five years, hoping to normalize the economic position in that time and thus reduce the chances of his political opponents.

As to the fate of Sukarno, Suharto has been employing flexible tactics. He told the recent Assembly session that "investigation of the former President's involvement in the 1965 communist coup" was "only a matter of time". But he is anxious to avoid committing himself by actually moving against the ex-President, and, while barred from political activity, Sukarno

She sat somewhat stiff and erect.

"Well, what's your problem?"

First she hung her face; then shyly looked up avoiding his eyes.

"I have stomach trouble."

"Do you have it before or after meals?"

"Not that way. It comes once a month and upsets me."

She said that almost in a whisper, lowering her eyes.

"You need a thorough examination. I don't have the facilities for that kind of thing here. Could I send you to a doctor in the Nursing Home?"

"Aio, those doctors have no time. That's why I came here."

"That's fine. Doctors have no time for their patients." He laughed and changed the subject.

"Where do you stay?"

"At the Hydro Scheme, Norton, but I am from Kotmale."

"Kotmale! I am also from Kotmale."

"I know your people."

"Of course. You should. What's your name?"

"You can't place me by that name. My mother was a close relation of your mother."

"I see! Then I must have known you."

"Yes. It was such a long time ago, Mr. Amaradasa. You won't remember it now."

She used the words with such effect that he felt guilty.

"Your name?"

"Mrs. Tilikeratne. You were out of the village most of the time and it was so with me."

"I suppose you have connections in Norton?"

"Mr. Tilikeratne is an Engineer there."

"Now tell me all about your trouble, Mrs. Tilikeratne."

"Why? I have told you everything."

"I suppose you can't tell everything to a relation. The best thing for you is to go to the doctor at the Nursing Home. I'll ask him to examine you and give a report. Then you and Mr.

has been allowed to live in seclusion at Bogor, some 40 miles south of Djakarta.

These tactics are having the effect of somewhat neutralizing the opposition of the Nationalist Party and other Sukarno supporters. Tactical considerations have also kept Suharto from suppressing the Nationalist Party, as urged by the Djokjakarta group, and he has contented himself with changes in the Nationalist leadership. Changes have likewise been made in the top echelons of the large and influential Moslem party Nahdatul Ulama. Loyalty of the leaders of these parties is essential to the regime, obliged as it is to manoeuvre between the Djokjakarta group on the Right and the pro-Sukarno forces on the Left.

THE Western Powers, who enthusiastically acclaimed Suharto's coming to power, have now begun to evince some dissatisfaction with his policy line. The new regime's domestic anti-Communism and the open door for imperialist monopoly penetration of the economy suit them very well, of course. But its reluctance to follow openly in the wake of America's aggressive Asian policy, and its desire to keep Indonesia out of military blocs, as repeatedly proclaimed in official Djakarta statements, do not.

To be sure, Indonesian foreign policy too has undergone some change. In the words of the London *Sunday Times* it now shows a "sympathetic understanding of Western motives in Asia". But what the imperialist powers, notably the U. S., would like is full Indonesian involvement in their military political blocs, and Indonesia's unwillingness is beginning to annoy them.

The Western press has taken to speaking of the Suharto regime with a decided lack of the former enthusiasm. Here is just one sample, from the *Sunday Times*: "President Suharto's regime has been riding a popular wave ever since it prevented a Communist take-over under Sukarno, but lately it has been losing momentum, and grumbling, even disenchantment, has set in...Most of the military would like Suharto

Tilikeratne could drop in here sometime next week. This weekend I am going to the village."

"I too am going home."

"How far is your place?"

"Less than two miles from the Walauwa."

Amaradasa smiled.

"Yes. The Walauwa! I don't like the name given to a house."

Anyway, please tell Mr. Tilikeratne that I will call at your place. Please keep the reports ready."

The telephone rang. It was Sundari.

"Are you coming for tea?"

"I have one more."

"The charmer. I saw her."

"Yes. From my village."

Mrs. Tilikeratne faintly smiled and tried to look out of the window.

"Lucky man", cooed Sundari.

"I have never known luck in my life", replied Amaradasa.

It was too late to mend the mistake. He felt ashamed to look at the face of his patient.

"I shall be there in a little while", he concluded lamely.

"Have you got to go?"

"No. I can finish with you. What did I say before this telephone call came?"

"You said that you would come to our place. It's a small house."

"You are my patient. Would it matter if you live in a big house or a small one?"

"Your people are big in the village."

"You said you are related to those big people."

"I said, my mother was. Not I."

"What a lot of difference it makes."

They laughed.

Amaradasa rang up his doctor friend at the Nursing Home and fixed up the appointment for her.

to move faster and to be more autocratic. They also doubt whether his and Malik's (the Foreign Minister's, neutralist foreign policy stance is realistic enough. Suharto's future depends almost entirely on whether he succeeds in overcoming Indonesia's basic economic problems".

INDONESIA'S economic position does indeed remain catastrophic. The government's attempts to normalize it somehow (largely with foreign aid) have so far produced no results. Djakarta papers report famines in parts of West and Central Java and South Sumatra. The most vital necessities, including rice, the people's staple item of diet, are becoming prohibitively dear. Just in the course of last year prices increased ten times over, and twenty times over for some goods. There is practically no industrial development, and no increase in exports.

It was against this background that the session of the Provisional Assembly opened on March 21. Under a system dating to Sukarno's day, the members of this body, the country's supreme authority, are not democratically elected but appointed by the President. This system, for which Sukarno was criticized, has been found convenient by the "new order" too. To get the desired line-up in the Assembly, a large number of new members have been appointed, most of them military men or non-party civilians.

The time of business before the session were: the elevation of General Suharto to the status of full President (he had been Acting President since March of last year), postponement of the general elections and approval of the basic outlines of government policy and of a new five-year plan. In his address to the session Suharto admitted that the government has so far been able to do little to improve living standards. Along with this, he declared that the "new order" was threatened by "the forces and purposes of the Indonesian Communist Party inside and outside the country" and called for continued suppression of "the remains of the September 30 Movement, the

"Mrs. Tilikeratne, please meet the doctor before you go home. You need not pay him. He would do everything, for you."

"Thank you very much."

"I'll meet you this Saturday."

"I suppose you go home often?"

"I plead guilty, Mrs. Tilikeratne. I don't go often enough. I have been always out of the place. I have not even seen you. But somehow I knew that you were familiar to me in a distant way and I have been proved correct."

The telephone rang again.

"Are you not coming?"

"I have just finished."

Mrs. Tilikeratne looked somewhat annoyed but she smiled to herself in a sneering way which Amaradasa could not notice.

"People talk well of you", she said rising.

"You are the first relation to flatter me."

They both came out to the Waiting Room. Sundari was at the window. Mrs. Tilikeratne looked full at her face with a kind of disgust and turned to Amaradasa.

"I shall expect you, Mr. Amaradasa", she said this loud as she went to her car.

Amaradasa went to the "parlour" and the "spider" was waiting for him.

"You had a charming patient!"

"Yes. All my patients are charming people."

"Fine woman! She looked too healthy to need your herbs."

"A fine woman. I agree with you. But if she is so healthy as you say, she won't come to me. She is a Kandyan like me."

"That's interesting. Please sit down and have your tea."

Amaradasa took his usual chair and leaned against the wall. Sundari pushed the tea towards him.

"Look! This boy Ravi, wants to see a cattle farm. Can you take us to the nearest place?"

"I suppose we can do that tomorrow, preferably in the evening."

Ravi joined them.

Communist Party and the old order." Thus, Djakarta officially reaffirmed its policy of suppression of the Left, the policy of anti-communism. The Assembly debates demonstrated the existence of serious political conflict even in this manipulated body. On March 26, Reuter reported from Djakarta, "Indonesian Congressmen argued till dawn in a vain effort to break a deadlock over acting President General Suharto's continued use of wide emergency powers...granted him by the Congress two years ago".

SUHARTO himself was very anxious to retain these powers, and also to secure a five-year postponement of the elections. But concerted opposition from the Moslem parties, who want at least a measure of freedom for their activities, compelled him to compromise. The session made him full President for a five-year term but somewhat curtailed the emergency powers. It also ordered elections by July 1971 a postponement of only three years-and specifically prescribed that the new Assembly must meet in 1973 to choose a President.

The only Congressman to oppose Suharto's formal elevation to the Presidency was Nationalist Party General Secretary Usep Ranawidjaja. He declared that the composition of the present Assembly had been specially manipulated, and that matters of such importance as the appointment of a President must not be decided during a transitional period. He also charged that the present regime did not guarantee basic human rights.

On the basic outlines of government policy in the coming five years, the Assembly adopted no decision. Nor was agreement reached in the appropriate Assembly committee on the outlines of the five-year economic plan due to be launched next year. Taken in sum, however, the results of the session are seen in Djakarta as a tactical success for the military.

Thirty months after the events of September 30, 1965, Indonesia, whose development was held back for centuries by colonial rule, is still confronted with a multitude of very difficult and complex problems.

Education In The

Ancient Universities Of India

by *A Research Student*

THE history of ancient Indian education is taken to extend from 2,000 BC to 1,200 AD. Ancient India did not have the same characteristics, socially and educationally, throughout this period. Therefore we sub-divide it as follows: (i) 2000 to 1000 BC, the Vedic period; (ii) 1000 to 200 BC, the Upanishadic period; (iii) 200 BC to 500 AD, the Dharmashastric period; and (iv) 500 to 1200 AD, the Pauranic period.

In the Vedic period, society was very simple. Idol worship was unknown. Men and women had equal rights. The caste system had not taken shape. Practically every one was his own teacher, his own warrior, his own farmer and agriculturist. In the Upanishadic period society began to be divided gradually into groups, and this grouping started with the Vedas. The Dharmashastric period saw a good deal of activity in art, literature, mathematics and dramatics. Sanskrit had become a classical language. The language of popular communication was Prakrit. The caste system had become rigid. Women did not enjoy the same freedom, as before. The Pauranic period, really speaking, is the period of the Buddhists so far as education is concerned. The universities of Nalanda and Vikramashila were Bhuddhistic institutions. Their language was Pali. Institutional education began for the first time in the Pauranic period.

IN THE SCHOOLS of ancient India, no student who earnestly desired to be educated was ever disappointed. Teachers did not deliberately hide any technical knowledge from their students. Shukracharya, the preceptor of the Daityas, is represented as having taught to his bitterest enemy's son,

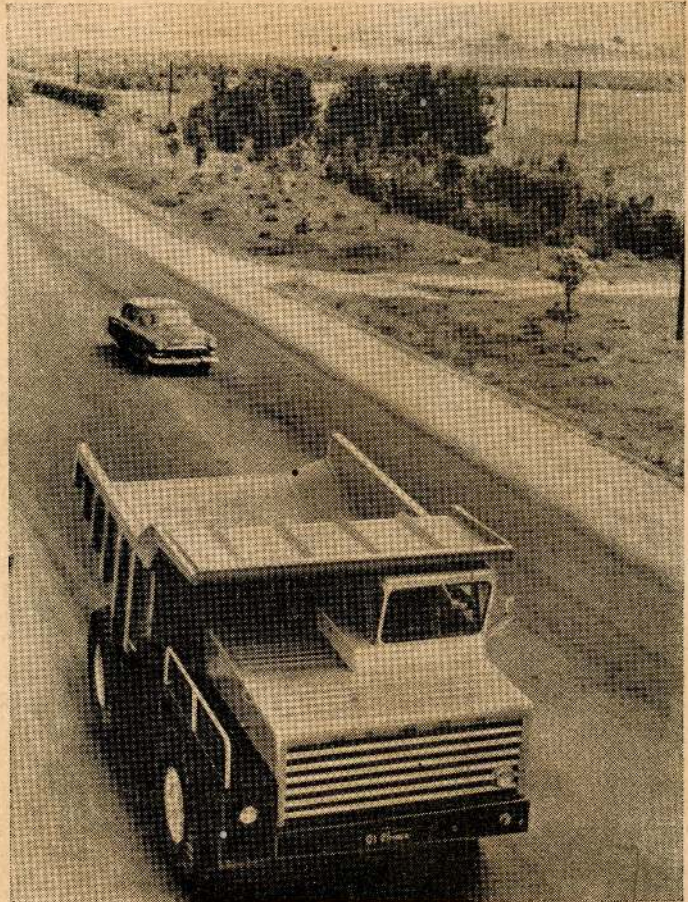
Kaca, the art of reviving the dead. In the Mahabharata, Drona could not hide anything he knew of the art of archery from Dhrishtasymna, though he knew that this disciple would kill him one day.

The guru and the pupil lived together. They had the greatest affection for each other; their love was just like the love of father and son. The students used to live in the teachers house, the gurukula.

In the gurukula the student had to shun all comfort. He had to go to bed after the guru and do his school work, involving even medial duties at times. The life of the gurukula was disciplined, and at times very hard. From the point of view of needs, both teachers and the taught were satisfied. The

teacher did not live in luxury, but for neither did he had a life of want. The problem of indiscipline arose rarely and since it was not frequent, punishment was not needed.

The education provided in universities like Takshashila, Nalanda, Kanchi, Sirdhanyakataka, Vikramashila and Banaras was thoroughly liberal. Students was provided with free boarding, lodging and clothing. There was generally keen competition among villagers in giving their mite for the village school. Besides, they donated without hesitation for the benefit of education at times of marriages, thread ceremonies, etc. The teacher not only provided knowledge to the students but also raised funds from the villagers for the benefit of the students. In times of crisis, the



The BELAZ-540 lorry

guru might approach kings with a request to help the gurukula. The guru did not refuse to teach any student, provided the student was fit to receive instruction.

Their method of teaching was predominantly oral; not merely that, but individual also. Hearing, contemplation and practice were the main features. There were few books; the Vedas were not written. Everything was learnt by heart. Their conviction was: "If knowledge is in books, it is like money lent to others". At a time, the guru had 15 or 20 students and only so much was taught at a time as the pupil could easily learn. Whatever was taught was learnt by the student the same day. Unless the first lesson was fully learnt no further lesson was given. Sometime older students were required to teach younger students at a fixed time of the day, and then the older taught the younger ones at some other time. This was possible, because the number of students and the number of subjects were small.

OUR information regarding Nalanda comes from the Chinese pilgrim, Hsuan Tsang, who toured India from 673 to 687 AD. He stayed at Nalanda for 10 years. He copied sacred Buddhist works. According to him, the place was known as Dharmaganj. The university had three big buildings known as Ratnasagar, Ratnadandi, and Ratnaranjak. Of course, the middle one was a nine-storied building, housing the library. In all three were eight halls and 300 apartments. Messing was common. In every courtyard there was a well. Rooms were eight single-seat or double seat ones. Every student had a stone, known as the chabutra, to sleep on. In every room there was a place for keeping lamps and books. There was a great rush for admission. Not more than three out of ten succeeded in getting admission. Even then, there were 10,000 students and 1,000 teachers, and this continued for more than eight or nine centuries, begin-

ning from the second century AD. The institution was financed out of grants in the shape of lands. There were as many as 200 villages assigned by the Gupta kings for the maintenance of the university. As it was a Buddhistic institution, the head was a monk, and the teachers were bhikshus. Strangely enough, the study of Sanskrit was compulsory.

To Indian universities came students from far-off lands like China, Tibet, Java, Sumatra, Korea, Greece, Iran and Arabia. They stayed in the universities for more than 10 years, and specialized in logic, medicine and astronomy. It is obvious that the Indian universities must have had a high standard to attract students from foreign lands at a time when facilities for travel were so meagre. The standards of these universities can be judged from the stay of the famous doctors Jeevaka at Takshashila for seven years, specializing in medicine. Even after this long stay, when he left the university he thought he did not have adequate knowledge of medicine.

PRACTICAL TRAINING in pharmacy and surgery was insisted upon by legislative action before a doctor could set up practice. Strabo, the Greek historian, has said that Indians were great physicians and were specially good at curing snake-bite. Inexperienced candidates were given practice in surgery under the most experienced and specialized teachers. Only proficient surgeons were allowed to operate for intestinal displacements, deep cranial abscesses, cataract, hydrocele or the removal of a still-born child from the uterus. The patients were made insensitive to pain by an overdose of wine.

Not only human beings but animals were given perfect medical aid. For the first time in the history of the world, Ashoka the Great built veterinary hospitals equipped with all necessary medicines.

Similarly, the ambulance cars were also utilized to remove injured soldiers from the battlefield. We do not find the name of any such conveyance in European history before the commencement of the Crimean War. Not only this; even the services of Indian doctors like Manaka were requisitioned by Khalifa-Harun-al-Rashid of Baghdad when he was seriously ill and Arab physicians had lost all hope of curing him. After recovery the Khalifa requested Manaka to stay with him and translate Ayurvedic works into Arabic. He also desired to invite Indian lady doctors and midwives to write textbooks for his medical college.

The Takshashila University was at its zenith as regards medical studies even in the early centuries of the Christian era. The famous University of Ujjain had specialists in mathematics and astronomy and was famous for having established a great observatory. In Southern India, there was a famous educational centre at Kanchipuram.

Instances of lifelong brahmacharya were quite common in Nalanda. Megasthenes has quoted instances of Brahmins who studied for as many as 48 years. They studied logic, vyakarana (grammar) and philosophical subjects.

There were equal opportunities for all. There was no distinction between rich and poor. The prince and the peasant got the same kind of education from the same guru. The pupilage of Drona and Drupada, in the Mahabharata, is a striking example.

Education was free and broad-based. For the upkeep of the universities, donations and endowments were made by foreign as well as native rulers. The ultimate aim of education was emancipation of the soul.

New Threat To India's Security.

US Spy Base In Pakistan

IT HAS ALREADY BEEN reported in the press that Pakistan and the United States concluded a new agreement in the middle of 1967. Under this agreement Washington retains its military base in Budhber near Peshawar; and even takes steps towards its modernisation.

The Budhber base occupies a territory of two square miles and is serviced exclusively by American military experts. The Pakistani authorities have no control over this base which is out of bounds for all Pakistani nationals. The base has complex espionage equipment for monitoring and detection. Under the terms of the new agreement the U S Government will pay Pakistan 100 million dollars a year for the lease of the base.

Washington has reportedly dismantled its three military bases situated on the borders with India. However, all the detection and tracking equipment from these base have been handed over to the American base at Budhber. Recently, a large number of US Air Force planes delivered new military equipment for the Budhber military base. Now this base will carry out the tasks of all the four US military bases.

The Budhber telecommunication centre and monitoring base, which are serviced by Communication Group 5235 of the US Army, constitute an extremely complex and well-manned espionage establishment capable of providing a clear picture of all the air activities of the Soviet Union, China and India within a radius of more than one thousand miles. In fact, this base can track the flight of Indian planes over more than one half of the Indian territory bordering on Pakistan.

If the US Administration intends to use its Budhber base to monitor Soviet and Chinese air space, with special emphasis on the development of nuclear weapons, it could have chosen another site for its base. But Budhber has the additional advantage, since the Americans can also use this base for active espionage against India.

According to Western experts, the US Budhber base is very convenient for launching scientific snoopers to locate intercontinental and ballistic missiles and their launching pads, to track and monitor experimental sputniks, penetrate through the Soviet, Chinese and Indian defences, and break the codes used by the armies of these countries.

It goes without saying that the Americans are primarily attracted by Tyura Tam—the Soviet Cape Kennedy—which is a mere 67½ miles from Budhber, as well as other important Soviet centres concentrated on the desert expanses of Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. Poled with the intelligence data received through the SAMOS reconnaissance satellites, the accumulated information collected with the help of electronic equipment in the peripheral countries provides considerable assistance to the United States in keeping tabs on the state of Soviet military progress, especially after the flight of the American U-2 spy planes had to be stopped.

ACCORDING to the Associated Press, official American sources have confirmed that Pakistan provided the United States with valuable listening-in posts situated on her borders with the Soviet Union and China. The AP reports have also pointed out that the Peshawar district is very convenient for observing nuclear dust. American infrared devices in Pakistan can carry on observation over a distance of 1,200 miles across the border to locate the launching of missiles of the Soviet Union or the detonation of nuclear explosions.

The new US-Pakistani collusion for the use of telecommunication centre and monitoring base at Budhber for espionage against the neighbouring states poses a direct menace to India's security. Even the Pakistani public resent this collusion and have come out against it. Opposition members in the Pakistani National Assembly have repeatedly tried to raise the question of the necessity to close down the American base at Budhber. They have pointed out that the Budhber base employs a staff of 2000 American specialists engaged in scanning the territory of the Soviet Union. They have underlined the danger of this American telecommunication centre being used for espionage against the Soviet Union. A good section of the Pakistani public objects to the leasing of the country's territory to the Americans who exploit it for dangerous subversive activities against Pakistan's neighbours.

The East Pakistani newspaper *Sangbad* has also disclosed that the Americans have been using their base at the Budhber for espionage against the neighbouring countries. Speaking at a session of the National Assembly in November, 1966, an Opposition spokesman called for an immediate debate on the question of the US base in the vicinity of the Khyber Pass, stressing that the 2000 American specialists servicing the base were engaged in reconnoitring the territories of the neighbouring countries. Pakistani Defence Minister's plea of ignorance about the real purpose of the Budhber base precisely served to confirm the fact that the Government of Pakistan had permitted the United States to set up valuable listening posts on its territory in the vicinity of the Soviet and Chinese borders. What the American press has kept silent about is the fact that the US telecommunication centre and monitoring base at Budhber are being used with equal effect for espionage against India.

The Pakistani press recently reported that sometime ago the public in the town of Hyderabad

(Sind) held a day of protest against the American military base in Budhber. According to the newspaper *Hurriet*, the National Awami Party in Hyderabad sponsored a protest meeting and demonstration against the military pacts and aggressive actions of the Western powers. A mass rally protesting against Pakistani's participation in the CENTO and SEATO blocs was also held in the town of Wazirabad. Speakers at this rally called for the dismantling of all foreign military bases on Pakistani soil. They pointed out that these bases presented a permanent threat to the very existence of Pakistan. The President of the West Pakistani branch of the National Awami Party criticised US aid to Pakistan and declared that this aid had not had any wholesome effect on the country's development; and he urged the Ayub Government to renounce its participation in the military blocs which the Pentagon had imposed on Pakistan.

THE Budhber base is a road block for the implementation of the Tashkent Declaration. It aggravates Indo-Pak relations and accentuates mutual suspicions between the two countries. The policy of balancing between the United States, Russia and China, enunciated by the Pakistan Government is being used as a convenient pretext for the Pentagon and US State Department strategists to fan the flames of discord between India and Pakistan and use the latter against India. In this context, one cannot help observing that Pakistani's policy of balancing between the United States, Russia and China hardly gives it the independence of action that the policy of non-alignment can provide for India. The current situation existing on the Indian subcontinent makes Pakistani's policy extremely susceptible to American influence, and if anything, it provides a new opening for intrusion by the US after the total fiasco of its policy in Vietnam.

It is time that this new menace posed by the American espionage

base at Budhber is taken up by the Government of India and countrywide protest is launched against the fresh threat to India's security and the demand is raised for the closing down of this US base on the Indian sub-continent.

MAINSTREAM

A Biologist Warns

World May Be Short Of Girls

WE are short of girls. In a world that looks like having a surfeit of girls this may sound odd. But the warning has come from a biologist who said recently that we are now "heading for a world shortage of marriageable females".

The scientist based his conclusion on the global male-to-female sex ratio at birth which had been estimated to be 0.5146—that is, for every 100 babies born, slightly more than 51 are boys. This imbalance in birth rate is reckoned to have a purpose: nature may have intended it as a cover, to make up for the

male's general weakness and poor capacity to survive adverse circumstances. For, contrary to popular belief, men are the real weaker sex. They do not live as long as women; they suffer more from infectious diseases both as adults and children and lastly they are more susceptible to shock, pain and fear than women.

While scientists seem to understand the biological need for the human male's abundance (though medical care has reduced the need) they are not yet clear how nature achieves the lopsided sex ratio. One theory was that the sperm which carries male characteristics, or what is called in genetic parlance as Y chromosome, is smaller and lighter than the one which carries female X chromosome, and hence is more likely to achieve fertilisation of the egg quickly.

BUT the latest theory on the sex ratio which has some experimental evidence to support it is not as simple as that. Proposed by the distinguished Oxford geneticist Prof. C. D. Darlington and three others, the new theory says, in effect, that more boys are born because the egg cells from which they develop are more foreign to the mother they develop within. In other words,



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the very same immune reaction which tends to reject a foreign body helps to implant egg cells in the mother's womb after fertilisation. Experimental evidence has confirmed this paradoxical act of nature, though scientists cannot explain yet how the antibody-antigen reaction aids this process. Prof. Darlington thinks that since the male cell contains more antigens than the female, it will be the one favoured at implantation.

It is explained that the male sperm cells are more foreign to the mother than the female sperm cells because they carry the Y chromosomes. The genetic material carried on this Y chromosome is responsible for the production of the particular bits of the cell which make it male, and since the mother's is female these constituents are foreign to her. (The female sperm cells are also foreign to the mother but here, at least the sex-indicating chromosomes are of the same type as that of the mother.) Thus the male sex chromosomes will tend to evoke an extra degree of immune reaction which will not be present with the female cells. This extra effect due to a tiny Y chromosome is bound to be small, but it is thought to be sufficient to tip the balance in favour of the male eggs.

DARLINGTON has adduced convincing observational evidence in support of his thesis. He argues that the greater the similarity between male and female eggs in general, the greater the effect the Y chromosome might be expected to exercise. In marriages between first-cousins or other blood relations, the genetic contributions of the parents are unusually similar; and so, on the basis of Prof. Darlington's theory, Y chromosomes should have an unusually strong effect manifesting in a high ratio of males-to-females birth. Investigations of a number of cases of first cousin marriages proved this was really so. It was also found that the ratio of male to female offspring increased still further when there had been marriages between blood relations for three generations. In

some highly inbred communities such as the Samaritan communities of Jordan and Israel, it has been found that the ratio rises to a very abnormal 0.62.

Will Not Promote Peace

Patton Tanks For Pakistan

IMPLICATIONS in terms of peace and stability in the Indian subcontinent, of the recent US decision to permit resumed sale of military tanks to Pakistan, were analysed, in an editorial comment, by *The Times of India* (March 26): "The US decision to permit Italy to sell a hundred M-47 Patton tanks to Pakistan is not calculated to promote peace in this region. Ever since the 1965 war Pakistan has been frantically shopping for arms in all parts of western Europe. Advanced aircraft have been acquired from West Germany and France, which is also supplying submarines for its navy. A good deal of gun-running by private operators in the world arms market is also known to have gone on through Iran. A large number of T-59 tanks and at least four squadrons of MIG-19 have been supplied by China. The last annual report of the Indian Defence Ministry reveals that Pakistan had doubled its land and air forces since 1965 and acquired much greater fire power for them. The acquisition of another hundred Patton tanks for its two armoured divisions will add substantially to its capacity to mount a military offensive against this country. Washington has known it all along that these arms are for use against no other country except India. Nor can it any longer feign ignorance of the fact that Rawalpindi will not be averse to creating another war in the subcontinent if circumstances permit it to do so. It should therefore thank itself if opinion in India challenges its *bona fides* in professing its interest in building stable and peaceful relations between India and Pakistan."

The facile argument that the West has to maintain supplies of a certain quantity of arms to Pakistan to see that it does not draw closer to China makes little sense. For one thing, the US would continue to have adequate leverage in dealing with Rawalpindi even if it did not underwrite its ambitious military programme. For another, Pakistan would in all probability continue to acquire Chinese arms. In fact, if it finds that for every tank it gets from Peking there is one from Italy or some other NATO country, this can only be an additional incentive to maintain its links with China and receive arms from that source. It should also be apparent to Washington that its concept of enforcing an arms balance between India and Pakistan does not promote its declared objective. In fact it overlooks the difference in the magnitude of the security problems faced by the two countries as well as in their aims in the region. The State Department cannot close its eyes to the fact that it is Pakistan which wants to change the *status quo* in this region and India which wants to safeguard it. Even if it does not accept that India's intentions will always remain peaceful it must know that with the threat from China as its major concern it is impossible for any Government in New Delhi to harbour any designs against Pakistan. Indeed, an arms balance between India and Pakistan is indeed not for peace and stability of the subcontinent but for ensuring that India's power and international role do not outgrow Pakistan's.

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New Light On

Monkey Business

The "Capital of Conditioned Reflexes", the town of science Koltushi, is indivisible from the I. P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Leningrad. The modest biological station founded in 1926 by Academician Pavlov has grown into an excellent research institution now comprising about 30 laboratories.

In these laboratories manifold study of the problems of the higher nervous activity is conducted. New technical equipment, modern scientific instruments, soundproof chambers enable scientists to conduct important investigations with great precision, to observe the most diverse representatives of the animal world—from fishes to monkeys, to study biochemical processes, complex problems of genetics, radio-biology, and others.

The inhabitants of the "monkey kingdom" who receive the greatest attention of the scientists of Koltusha and over whom the latter are most concerned — are chimpanzees, an anthropoid ape species particularly esteemed by the famous physiologist Ivan Pavlov. Special conditions have been created for these aborigines of the African jungle to make them feel at home in Koltushi.

The Koltushi chimpanzees were brought to their new home at the age of 1 to 2 years; Leonid Firsov, "chief observer", and, incidentally, the only person in the scientific town who is not afraid to enter the premises of these apes, has for many years been observing their development, the speed of their mental processes, and acuity of their memory in solving the problems they are given.

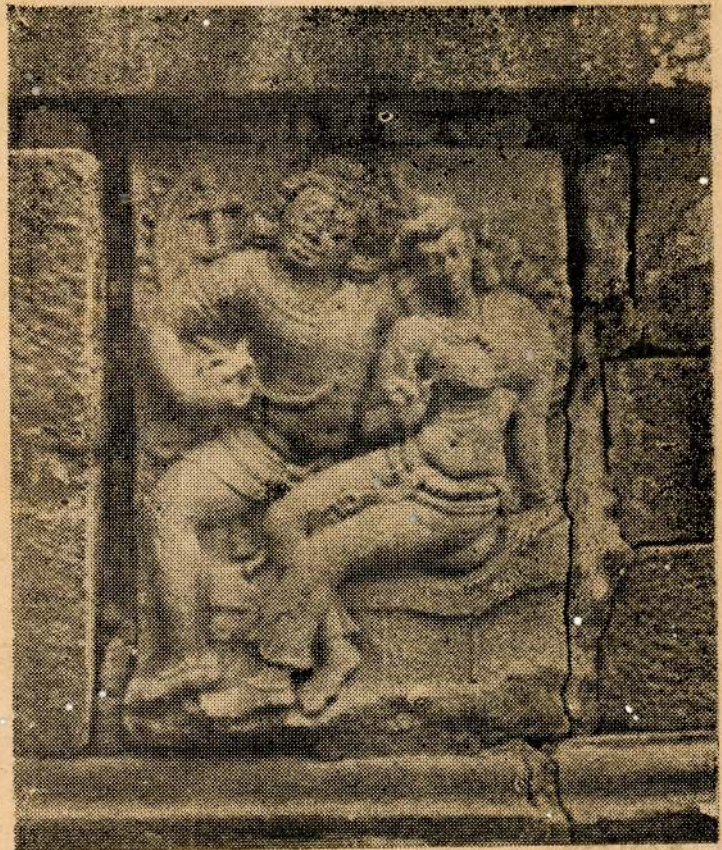
Firsov holds the degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences. He has been working in Koltushi for 17 years. He and his colleagues have written a number of scientific papers shedding new light on vital processes

in these highly organised animals. The laboratory has an experimental "problem box." First a chimpanzee by the name, say, of Lada learns to open the box; the operation is successfully imitated three weeks later by another ape. Firsov holds that the establishment of this complex patterns of behaviour in the imitating ape is six times faster than in other species of animals. At present the research group headed by Firsov is engaged in classifying the chimpanzees, in studying the role

of subcortical and congenital factors in the performance of "tracer reactions" — memory.

L. Firsov is now working on his Doctor's thesis. It is devoted to an analysis of complex patterns of behaviour in anthropoid apes. Many years have gone by since chimpanzees first appeared at Koltushi; observation of these animals has been valuable source of important physiological investigations.

LOVERS OF ISURUMUNIYA



"In this world hatreds are never appeased by hatred. They are appeased by love alone. This is the ancient law." Perhaps this is what King Devanampiya Tissa had in mind when he built Isurumuniya in the third century B.C.

FLIM PAGE

● **DEADLIER THAN THE MALE** now showing at the *REGAL THEATRE*, is the new action-and-glamour filled adventures of Sapper's impeccable and indestructible super hero Hugh Drummond. He has been updated and given a bright new jet-age image by Richard Johnson which puts him ahead of the line of the screen's romantic, dangerous living heroes. The world famous fictional hero created in the many novels by Sapper, the pseudonym used by Lt. Col. Cyril McNeile, has never been in better shape or more to battle against the minions of crime and evil in contemporary society. This time he is also surrounded by murder and mayhem in the shapely forms of a bevy of glamour girls, all beautiful, treacherous and lethal. The story is set in modern day London and the Mediterranean. A British film unit left Pinewood Studio, England, bound for northern Italy and the beautiful coastal resort of Lerici. Situated between Genoa and Pisa, it was here

that existing location scene were photographed in Techniscope and breathtaking colour aboard an ocean going luxury yacht some ten miles out in the blue Mediterranean waters. Speedboat collisions, bomb explosions, speargun killings and fast car chases are but a few of the edge-of-the-seat excitements featured in the movie. The film's stunt director, Bob Anderson, had his hands full teaching the elements of such fighting sports as judo and karate to the battling leading ladies for four hours daily. The screen's lovely wicked ladies have their death-dealing work cut out when they challenge this interpid, devil-may-care Hugh Drummond. He in turn, has hardly a free moment from the attentions of these lethal lady killers, all luscious adversaries whose well-endowed presence makes them indeed deadlier than any male. Also, appearing to help or hinder Drummond in his screen exploits are Zia Mohyeddin, Lee Montague, George Pastell, Justine Lord, Milton Reid, Virginia North, plus a host of beauties. This Sydney Box-Bruce Newbery Production was produced by Betty E. Box and Ralph Thomas directed. The action-thriller is released in the Eastern Hemisphere by the Rank Organisation.

The Story: Oil millionaire Henry Keller is blown to pieces in his private Boeing 707, as Irma Eckman (Elke Sommer) his beautiful assassin parachutes happily to safety. In the briefest bikinis, water gleaming on their suntanned bodies Eckman and Penelope (Sylvia Koscina) murder Wyngrade with vicious harpoon-guns, and snatch from his recorder the tape he dictates for urgent dispatches to London. By the time the news reaches Wyngrade's employer, Sir John Bledlow in London, this ruthless murder is reported as an underwater fishing accident, and Keller's death is deemed an act of God, his plane missing presumed lost. Bledlow calls in Hugh Drummond (Richard Johnson) an old friend of Wynhard's and a Lloyds underwriter whose syndicate carries Keller's plane insurance. Drummond knows that Wyngrade

is no underwater fisherman, as he could not swim. Bledlow, a director of the massive Phoenecian Oil Company, tells him that Keller's death will mean a fortune to his company. Having unsuccessfully tried for years to arrange a merger with Keller, they had recently

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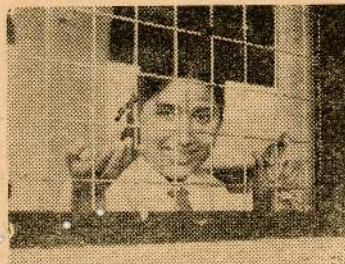
From Thurs. 9th

* Sunil Dutt * Waheda Rehman
in

Mujhe Jeene Do

been approached by a mysterious third party who had guaranteed to arrange the merger in exchange for a fee of one million pounds. Keller's timely and apparently accidental death means that the merger will now go through. Drummond decides to investigate. Wyngarde's faithful servant, Carloggie, brings a vital scrap of the tape his master had been dictating on the day of his death. Only two words and the half of two others remain on tape, which Drummond struggles to interpret. He is interrupted in the intimacy of his bachelor apartment whilst entertaining Bledlow's attractive secretary, Ashenden by the arrival of his young nephew, Robert (Steve Carlson), who has come to stay. Later a man hurries to his death from the balcony of a penthouse in Mayfair. He is Henry Bridgenorth, director of Phoenecian Oil Company, whose opposing vote has held up payment of the million pound fee for the Keller merger. At the next meeting payment is passed unopposed. Penelope then delivers a parcel to Drummond's apartment, whilst Robert entertains his girl friend Brenda. The parcel contains cigars and bullets for Drummond. Through a powerful Boxer, now Drummond attempts to get a lead in the affair. As Drummond returns to his car, he is set upon by three thugs paid by an unknown woman to kill him. Next morning Bledlow calls Drummond to listen to a Board meeting of the Pan-Arabian Oil Company, Eckman, representing the same mysterious third party that approached Phoenecian, is offering the hitherto unobtainable concession to the oil newly discovered in the kingdom of Akmata, for the same fee of a million pounds. Bledlow swears this is impossible since the young ruler is determined to develop the oil himself. Western, an associate director of Bledlow's at Phoenecian, also sits on the Pan-Arabian Board. As the meeting breaks up Drummond realises that it is Eckman he had seen dining with Western the night before. Fearing for Weston's safety, Drummond tries to warn him but Weston will not

understand the danger. Drummond pursues Eckman, and finds Robert strapped to a table, a time bomb ticking and his body mutilated by Penelope. Drummond convinced Weston will be the next victim, rushes to his office only to find him dead. Later when Robert goes on a Mediterranean cruise with his friend Pogo, King Ferda of Akmata, Drummond joins them. When all are awaiting to be picked up for the journey from the same village where Wyngards spent his last weeks, Drummond expects a similar fate for Fedra. Later Grace (Suzanna Leigh) an emissary from the castle nearby arrives with an invitation for Drummond from its owner Carl Peterson (Nigel Green) for dinner. Leaving Robert to guard ever Fedra, Drummond drives to the castle. On arrival he meets Peterson, Eckman and Penelope. Drummond is trapped, and Peterson admits his boasts of his plan to arrange the accident to kill Fedra. Forced by Peterson to sit as a spectator to the incident, Drummond is invited to play a game, which means death to the loser. How Drummond escapes the clutches and destroys the master criminal and his assassins form the climax of this thrill-a-minute story.



Anula Karunatilaka in a scene from Ceylon Studios Production GOLU-HADAWATHA, Ceylon Theatres Ltd. release now showing at ELPHINSTONE, ROXY, ASOKA, METRO and other Centres. The movie is directed by Lester James Pieris

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*In Yugoslavia***An Experimental Village
In Electricity**

SOME 50 kilometres away from Maribor, an industrial town of Slovenia, lies the most modern and best electrified village in Yugoslavia - Videm ob Scavnice - near the border between Yugoslavia, Austria and Hungary. This village has become an experimental centre and an example of what can be achieved in rural areas and agriculture by the maximum possible use of electricity.

A number of institutions dealing with the use of electricity in agriculture have jointly turned this village into an experimental centre and enabled Videm ob Scavnice, similar to thousand other Yugoslav villages, to adopt a more modern way of life and use electric power considerably more and in a far more easier manner.

An institute for the electrification of agriculture has been established in the village. This small Institute has brought a renaissance to the village. For its needs, the Institute has opened deep-freeze installations for farm produce. Every villager has his own box there. A big washing machine is used by the whole village. Moreover, the village has a common fruit and drying plant, bakery and a public bath. A valley has been transformed into an artificial lake used both as a fishing pond and for irrigation. The village has its standing exhibition of the most up-to-date electric household appliances. The local elementary school has organized special workshops within this programme.

The inhabitants of Videm ob Scavnice say they can no longer imagine everyday life without installations in their village centre. It is not difficult even for those from remote settlements to bring once or

twice a month their laundry for washing in the centre. The list of those who use the washing machine is made for every month and those waiting are doing this without nervousness. Village children go every Saturday collectively to the bath straight from school and their mothers do not have to worry about this part of hygiene.

The villagers no longer smoke pork or chicken meat in atticks but keep it in their part of a large refrigerator so that fresh meat is always available. It is there that they keep milk products, sausages, fruit and vegetables under deep-freeze conditions. Thanks to this, food can be kept in the refrigerator for years without undergoing any change.

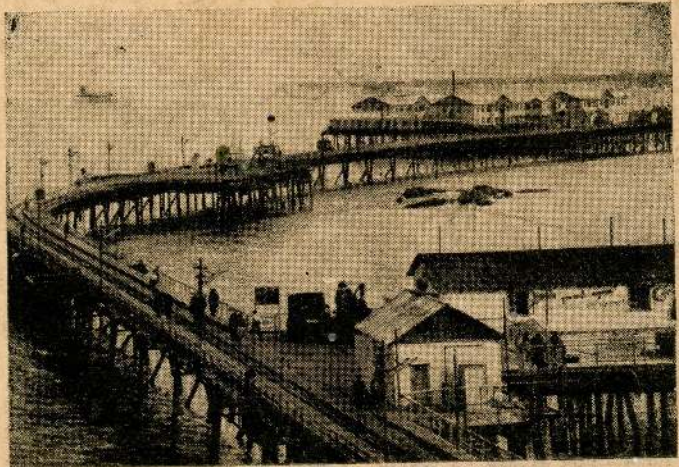
The users pay a lump sum for the utilization of electric installations and equipment. They pay only 10 dinars (less than one dollar) for their box in the refrigerator. The use of the washing machine is paid according to the quantity of electricity consumed. Accordingly, the villagers have at their disposal all that can be offered by modern electrification at a considerably lower price than if they had their

own electric household appliances. In addition to this, they do not have to care about maintenance or replacement of the necessary parts.

TANJUG

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Settlement No. 2 at the Neftyanje Kamni oil-field, Azerbaijan Republic